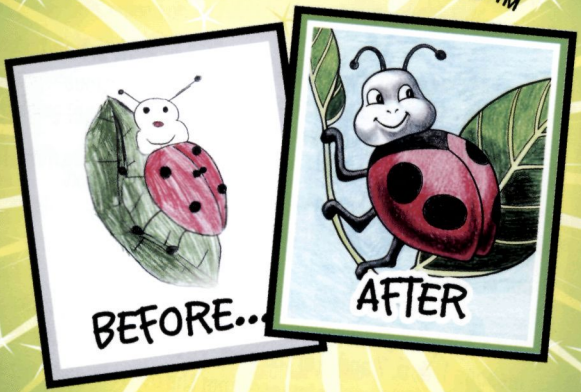
VISIT…

Art Skills for a lifetime™

12 Projects That Teach The Magic of Color Shading

START SMART™



COLORED PENCIL ART SET

PROJECT BOOK

LETTER TO PARENTS

The START SMART series of art products provides the lessons and tools children need to make their pictures look realistic.

Utilizing a logical array of colors and a basic shadow color along with lessons about shading and shadows, the START SMART series helps children improve their art skills one step at a time.

Once they experience success, children will enjoy art and do it more often. This will encourage them to continue using the skills they've learned – for a whole lifetime.

ArtSkills looks to the future as providers of the next generation of children's art supplies. Thank you for trying our products.

Note: For younger children, we suggest the child first do lessons 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the book. Afterwards go back and select the simpler images from the other images available.

Sincerely,
Steven B. Golden
President

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The START SMART™ approach is very simple. To make your images look real . . . START at the beginning and add one SMART step at a time . . .

Here Is Where We Start:

Most children already know:

1. Basic colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, brown, black and white).
2. How to "color in."

Here Is What You Will Learn:

1. The "in-between" colors (red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue purple, red-purple).
2. That each color has "family members." The red family has light red, medium red and dark red. These are called different "values" of red.
3. That when light shines on any object there will be a light side, a medium side and a dark side.
4. That opposite the light side there will be a dark cast shadow.
5. By placing the proper values in the right spot the object will look realistic.

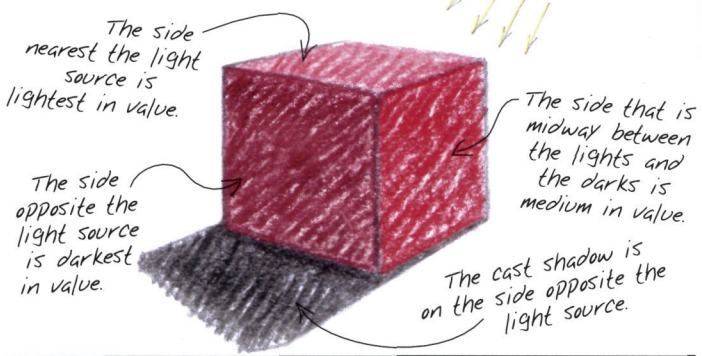
Here Is What You Do:

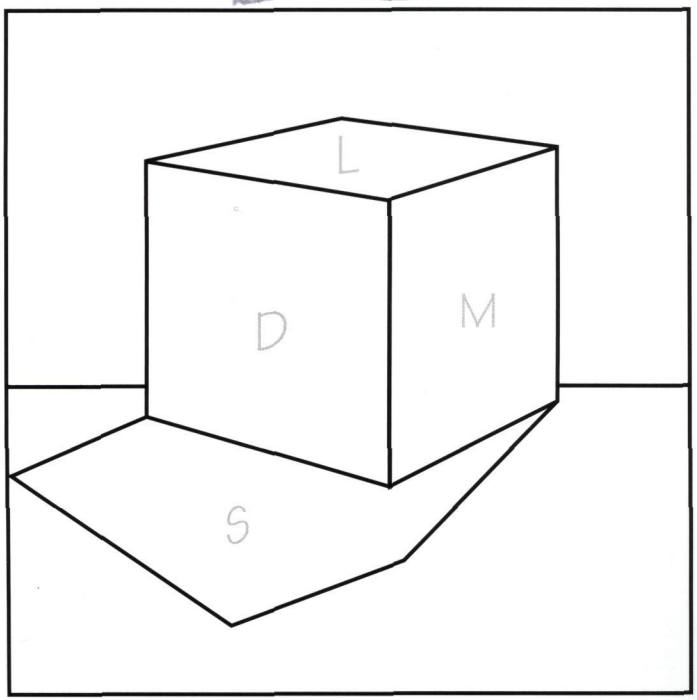
1. Select a color family (green, orange, blue-purple etc.) for each object in the picture. You will use all three colored pencils in that color family to give the object a rendered 3-D look.
2. Use the 'L' (light) colored pencil to color in the 'L' areas.
3. Use the 'M' (medium) colored pencil to color in the 'M' areas.
4. Use the 'D' (dark) colored pencil to color in the 'D' areas.
5. Use the 'S' (shadow) colored pencil to color in the 'S' areas.
6. Color in the background with any color(s) you choose.

TIPS Before You Begin:

1. Try to stay in the lines as best as you can. To make it easier for you to stay in the lines, try outlining the edges first, then filling in the rest of the space.
2. Apply the light colors lightly and the dark colors more heavily.
3. Do not be afraid to move or rotate the pages of the book to make it easier to color in the spaces.
4. You can do lessons 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in this book. All of the other lessons are completed on the enclosed project sheets.

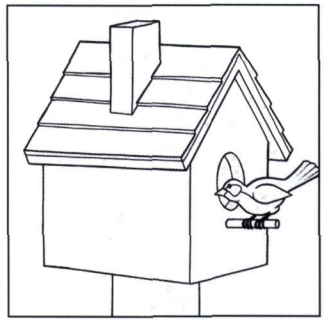
Lesson 1: When light shines on a solid object, there will be a light side, a medium side, and a dark side. Also there will be a shadow on the side opposite from the light. Applying different "values" is called "rendering" or "shading". Shading will make your object look realistic. Remember, use one color family (e.g. light, medium and dark red) on an object.



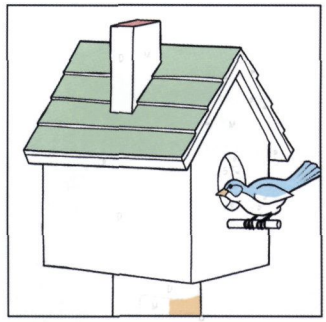


Pick a color family for the cube. Color the D space with the dark colored pencil, the M space with the medium colored pencil and the L space with the light colored pencil from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow pencil. Color the background as you'd like.

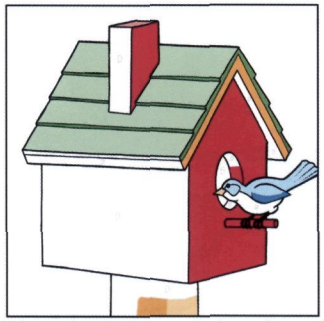
Lesson 2: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image.
Select different color families and color (render) each object with a different family.



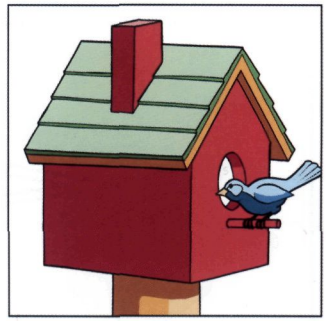
Find the bird house picture.



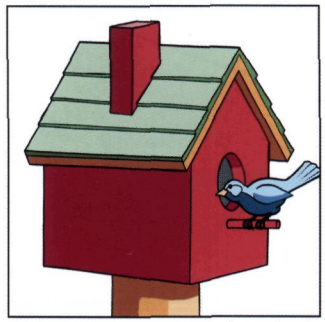
Pick a color for each object and using the light colored pencil, color in the spaces marked L.



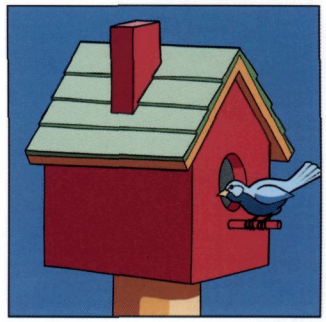
Color in the M spaces with the medium colored pencil from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark colored pencil from the same family.

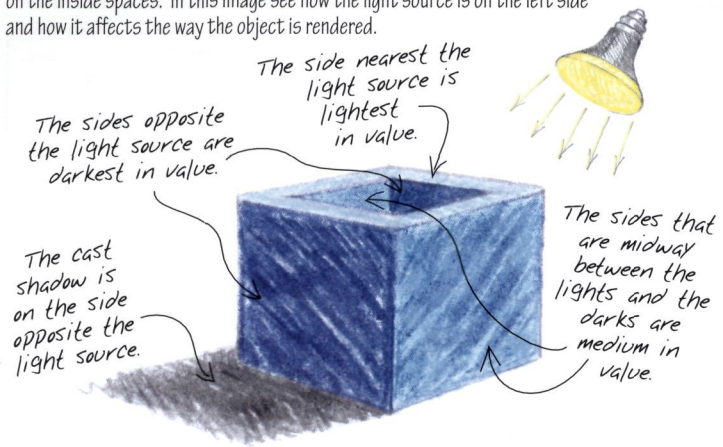


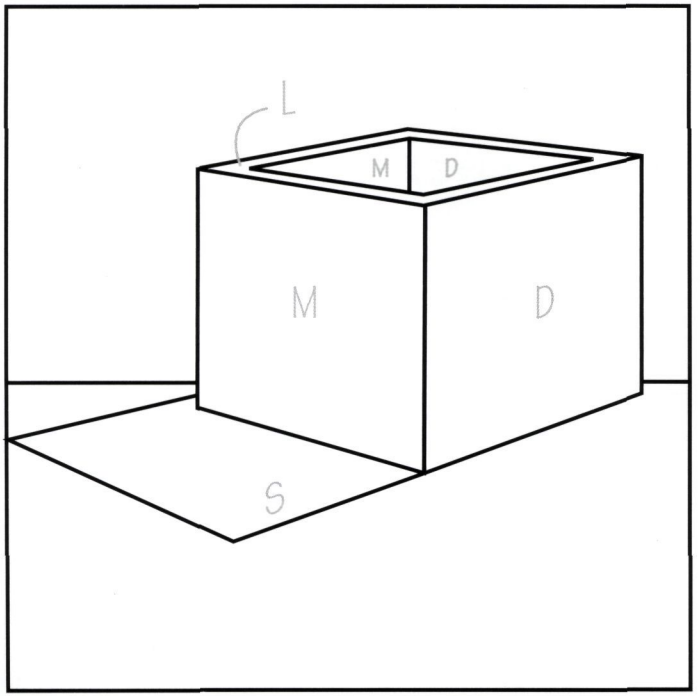
Use the shadow colored pencil to color the spaces marked with an S.



Color the background any way you'd like.

Lesson 3: Some objects are not solid, they have a space inside. Notice how the light shines on the inside spaces. In this image see how the light source is on the left side and how it affects the way the object is rendered.





Pick a color family for the box. Color the D space with the dark colored pencil, the M space with the medium colored pencil and the L space with the light colored pencil from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow pencil. Color the background as you'd like.

Lesson 4: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Select a color family for each object. Color one object at a time. Notice that the light source is from the back right so that the shadow is on the front left of each object.

Find the jack-in-the-box box picture.

Pick a color for each object and using the light colored pencil, color in the L spaces.

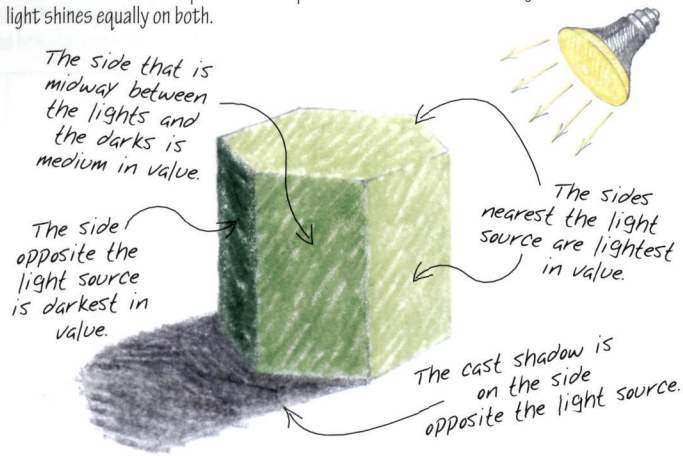
Color in the M spaces with the medium colored pencil from the same family.

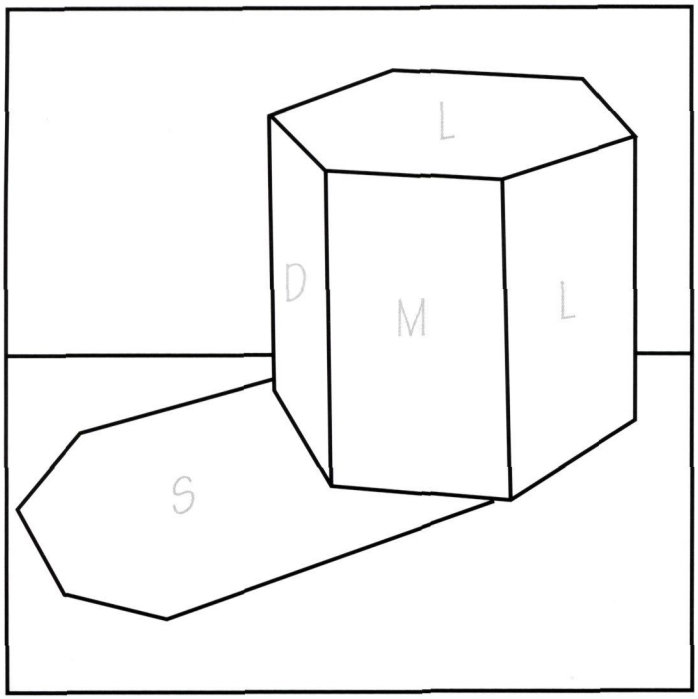
Color the D spaces with the dark colored pencil from the same family.

Use the shadow colored pencil to color the spaces marked with an S.

Color in the background any way you'd like.

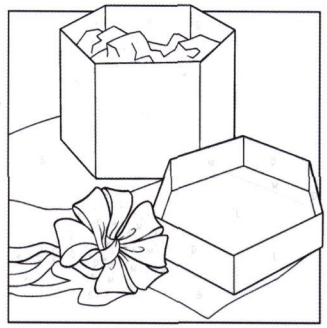
Lesson 5: In this shape both the top and one side are the same "light value" because the light shines equally on both.



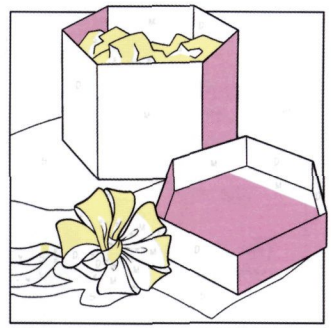


Pick a color family for the hexagon. Color the D space with the dark colored pencil, the M space with the medium colored pencil and the L space with the light colored pencil from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow pencil. Color the background as you'd like.

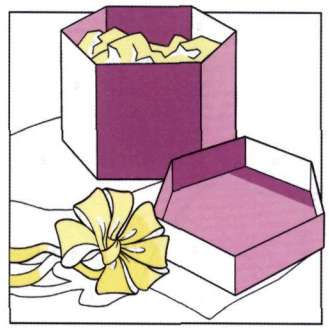
Lesson 6: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Notice the exterior side closest to the light is the lightest value, but the interior is dark.



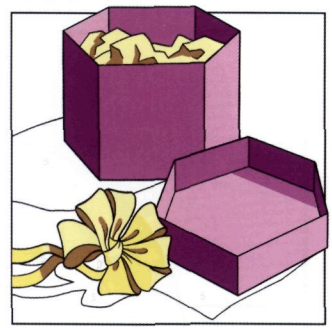
Find the gift box picture.



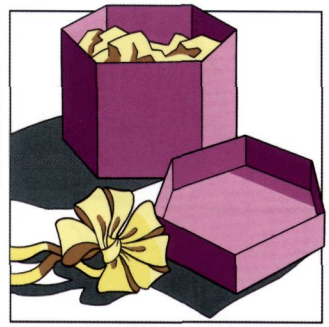
Pick a color for each object and using the light colored pencil, color in the spaces marked L.



Color in the M spaces with the medium colored pencil from the same family.



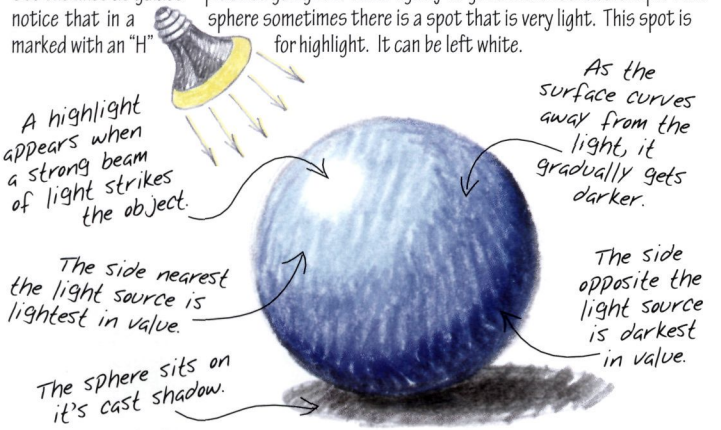
Color the D spaces with the dark colored pencil from the same family.

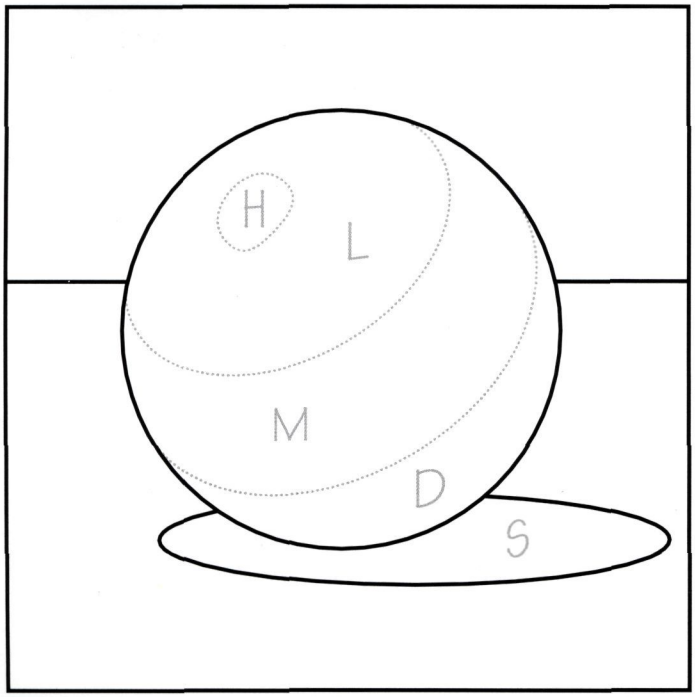


Use the shadow colored pencil to color the spaces marked with an S.

Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any colors you'd like.

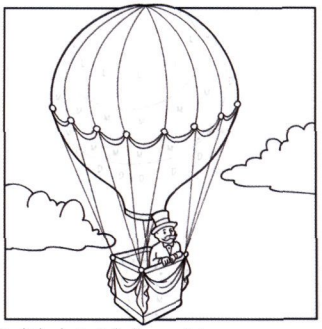
Lesson 7: In a sphere there are no clearly defined edges; the values blend into one another. Use the lines as guides – practice going over them lightly to get a more rounded shape. Also notice that in a sphere sometimes there is a spot that is very light. This spot is marked with an "H" for highlight. It can be left white.



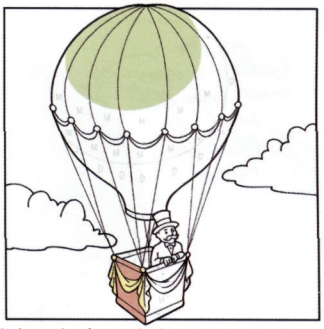


Pick a color family for the sphere. Color the D space with the dark colored pencil, the M space with the medium colored pencil and the L space with the light colored pencil from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow pencil and leave the H space uncolored to represent a highlight. Color the background as you'd like.

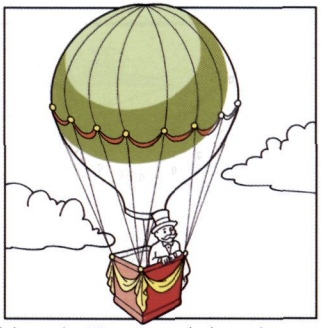
Lesson 8: Look carefully at the values in the finished image. Notice the light, medium and dark areas. There is no cast shadow because the ground is not in the picture.



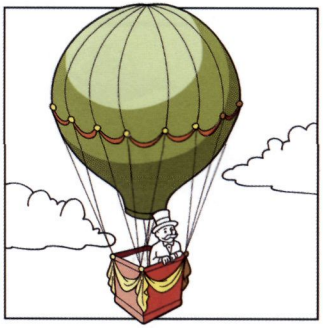
Find the hot air balloon picture.



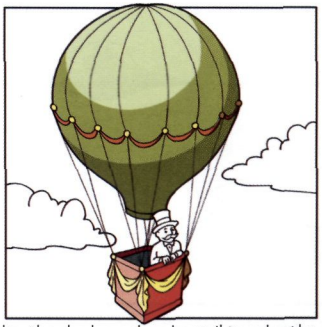
Pick a color for each object and using the light colored pencil, color in the spaces marked L.



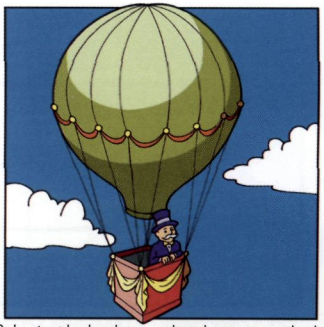
Color in the M spaces with the medium colored pencil from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark colored pencil from the same family.

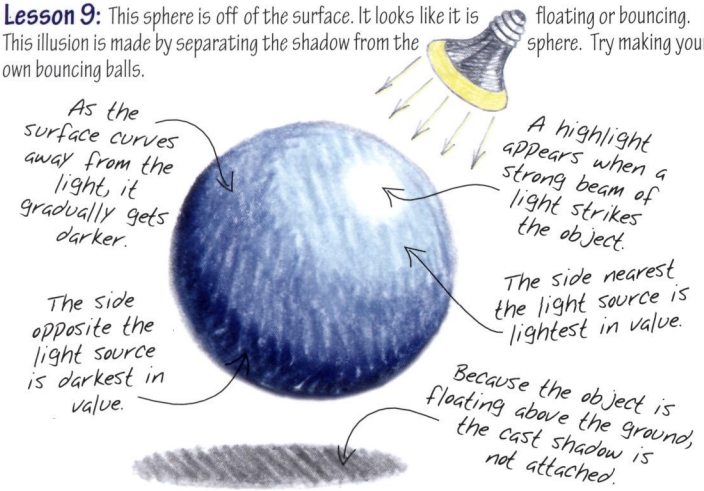


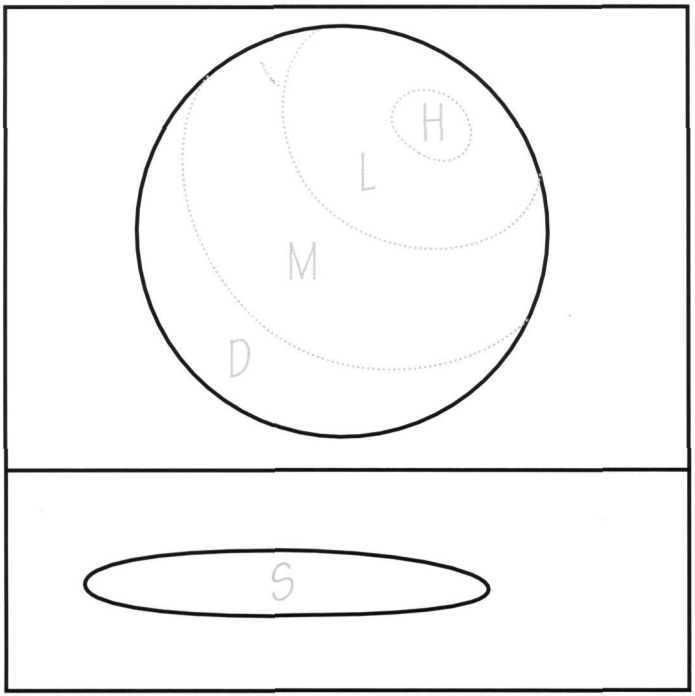
Use the shadow colored pencil to color the spaces marked with an S.



Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any way you'd like.

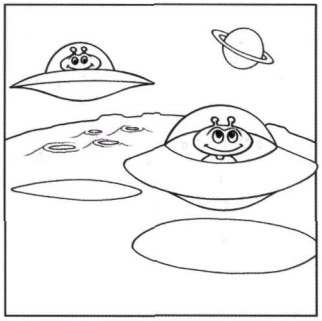
Lesson 9: This sphere is off of the surface. It looks like it is floating or bouncing. This illusion is made by separating the shadow from the sphere. Try making your own bouncing balls.



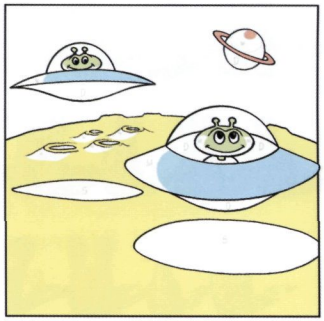


Pick a color family for the sphere. Color the D space with the dark colored pencil, the M space with the medium colored pencil and the L space with the light colored pencil from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow pencil and leave the H space uncolored to represent a highlight. Color the background as you'd like.

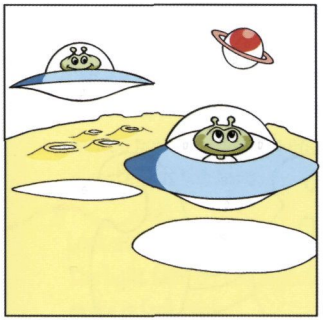
Lesson 10: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Notice how the shadow of the higher space ship is farther away from the ship.



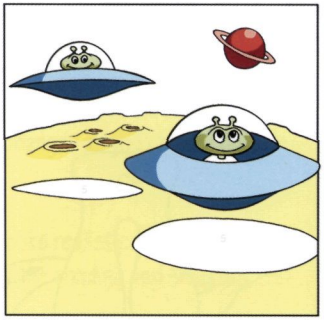
Find the space ship picture.



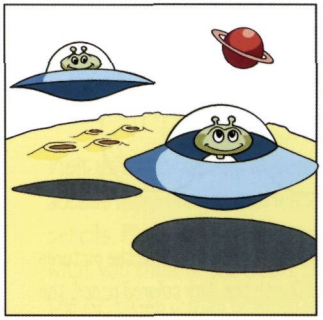
Pick a color for each object and using the light colored pencil, color in the spaces marked L.



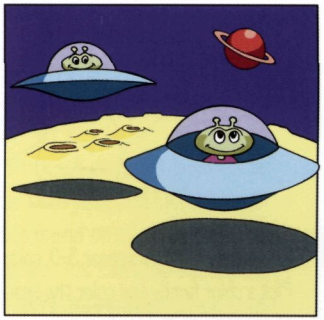
Color in the M spaces with the medium colored pencil from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark colored pencil from the same family.

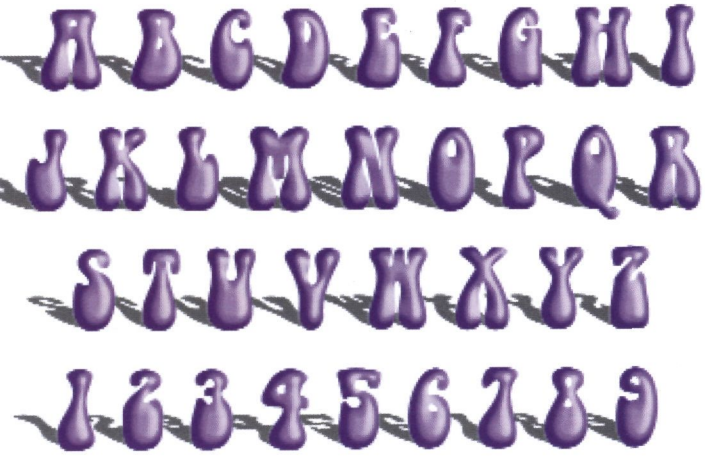


Use the shadow colored pencil to color the spaces marked with an S.

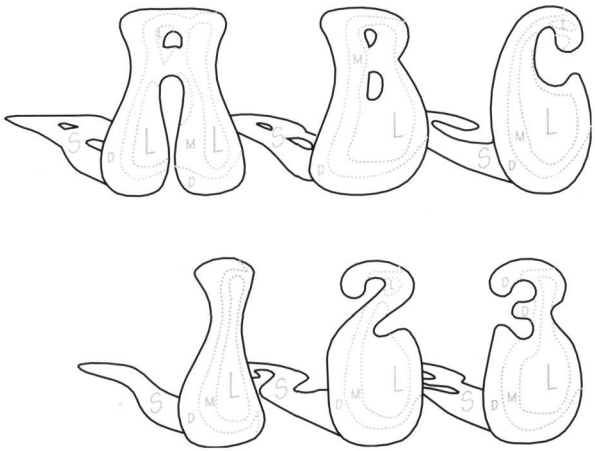


Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any way you'd like.

Lesson 11: Look carefully at the "values" in these letters. Notice how each letter is made to look round by the location of the values.



Using this complete alphabet as a guide, you can spell out anything you want.



To make the letters appear 3-D, color them the same way you've done the pictures. Pick a color family and color the spaces marked D with the dark colored pencil, the M spaces with the medium colored pencil and the L spaces with the light colored pencil. Color the S spaces with the shadow pencil.

Dear Friend,

Now that you have finished this instruction book, here is what you should try next:

- Re-draw any of the images in the book with the light source in a different location. Imagine where the light, middle and dark color areas would be and where the shadow would fall. Try to color the image the way you imagine it would look.
- Re-do this or another image while changing the direction of the light (right or left side, back or front, front left or front right).
- Place a small box or block on a table. Turn out the light and shine a flashlight on the box. Look at the box carefully. Notice how the coloring on the box changes as you change the direction of the light.
- Look at any painting or image that looks realistic. Notice how the light falls on the object and how the shading and shadows make it look real.
- Now draw a picture of your own. Pick a light direction; imagine where the L, M, D and S would go. Color it in.
- Try another medium. The Start Smart series is available with colored pencils, watercolor, markers and colored pencils.

Visit us on the web at www.artskills.com. Click on Start SMART to access more images and lessons to use with your SMART colored pencils. Please fill out the survey that is found on our site to tell us what you think of the Start SMART series. You can also sign up for the ArtSkills e-mail newsletter to get more information on updates to images and other cool ArtSkills stuff.

Visit us at WWW.ARTSKILLS.COM !

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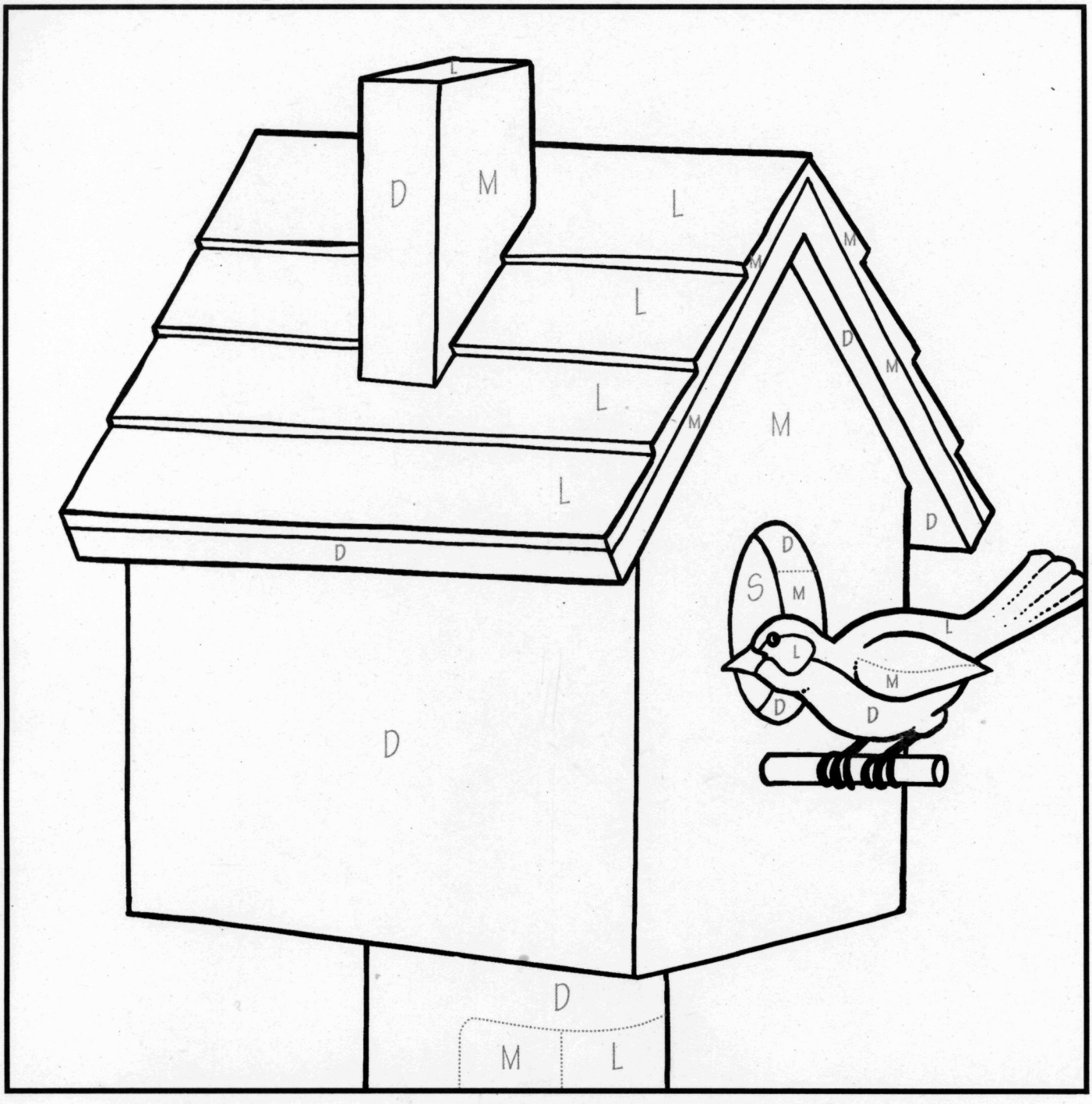
How to use your Colored Pencils to make Light, Medium and Dark.

In the areas marked **Light, press your pencil very lightly,** so you can barely see the color. In the areas marked **Medium, press a little bit harder,** so you can see the color of the pencil. In the area marked **Dark, press very hard**, so you can hardly see the white paper. This method will automatically create the light, medium and dark areas in your picture!

To make a shadow with your colored pencils use your gray, or brown or black colored pencil.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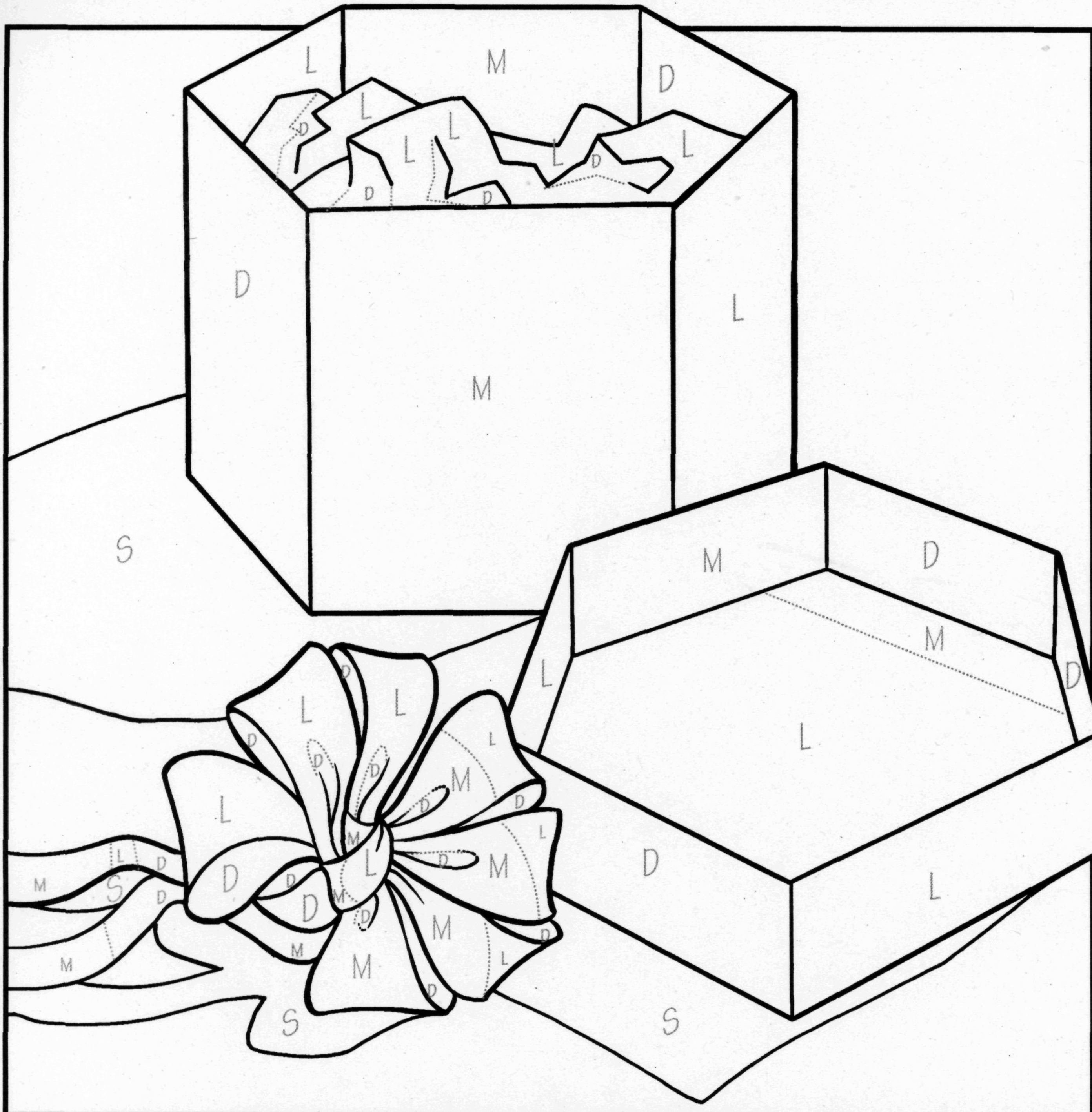

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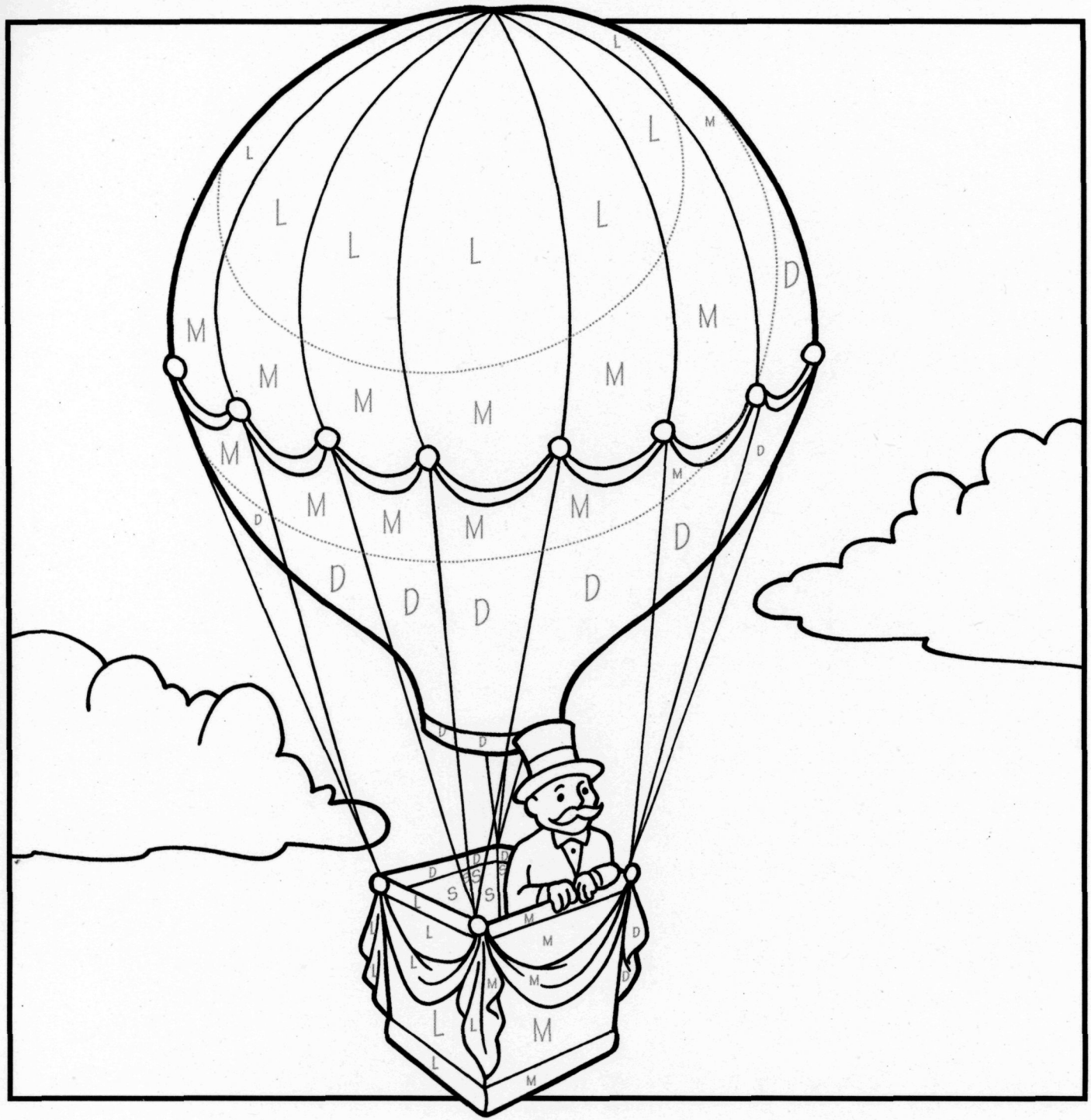

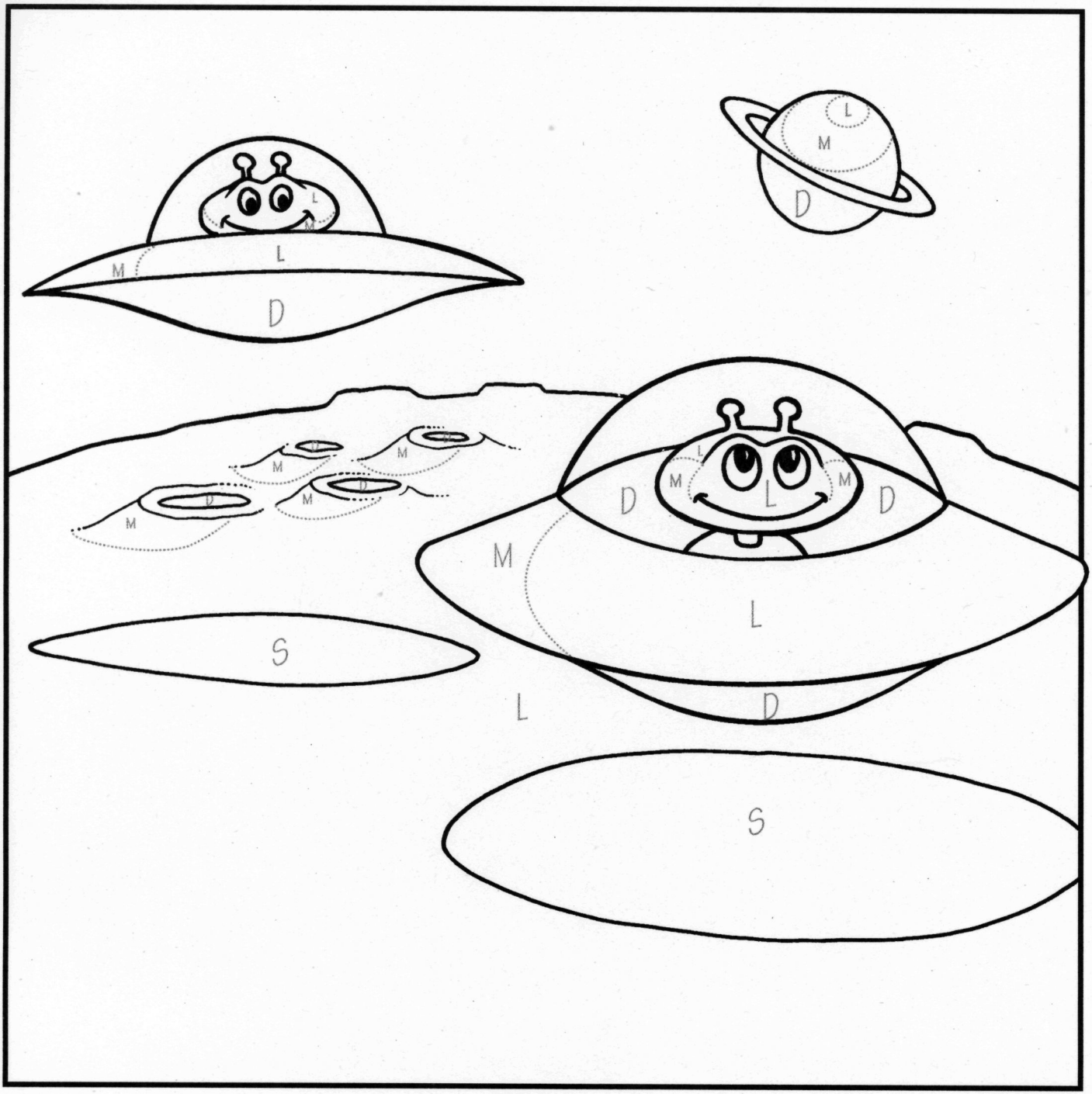
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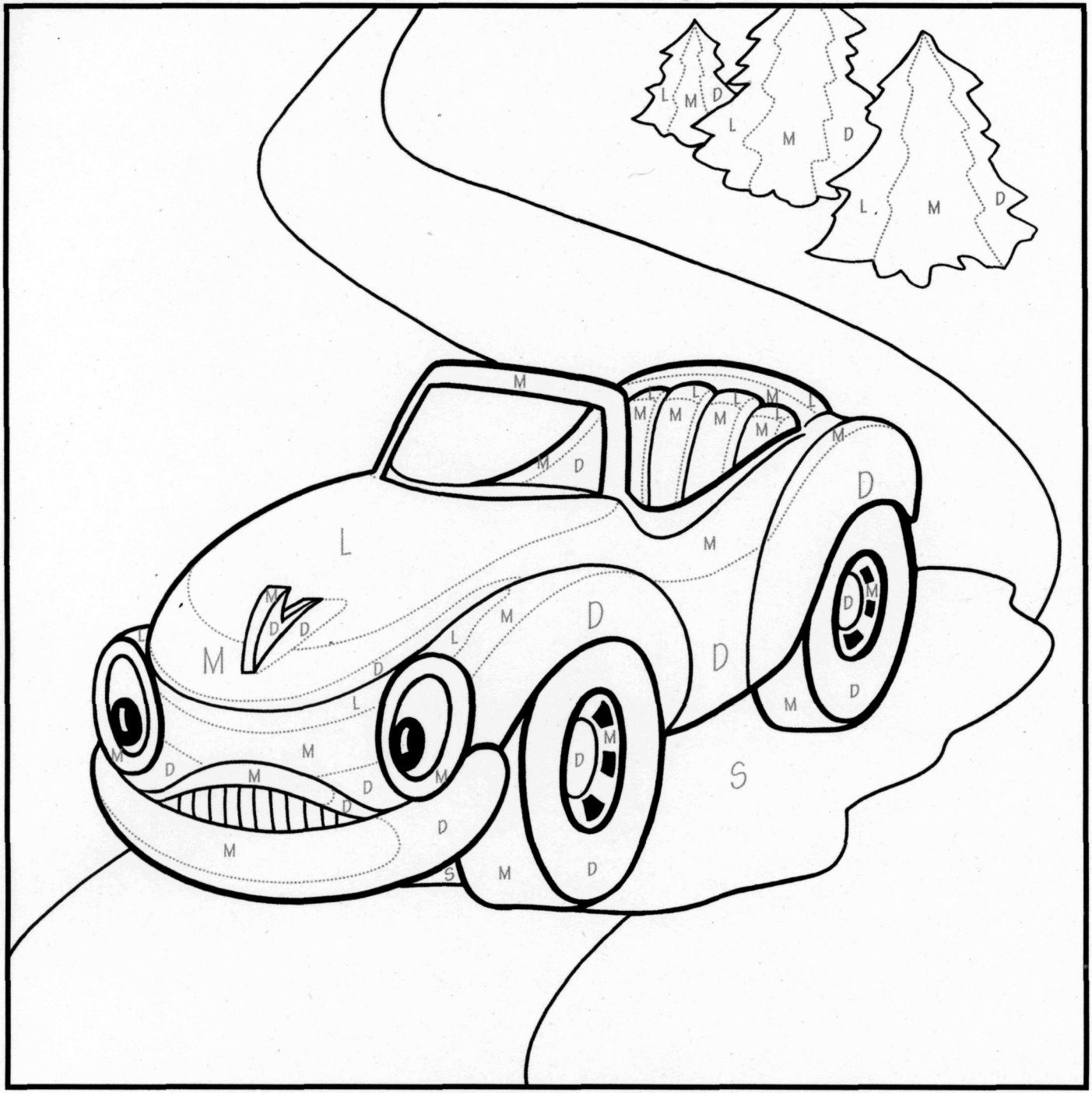
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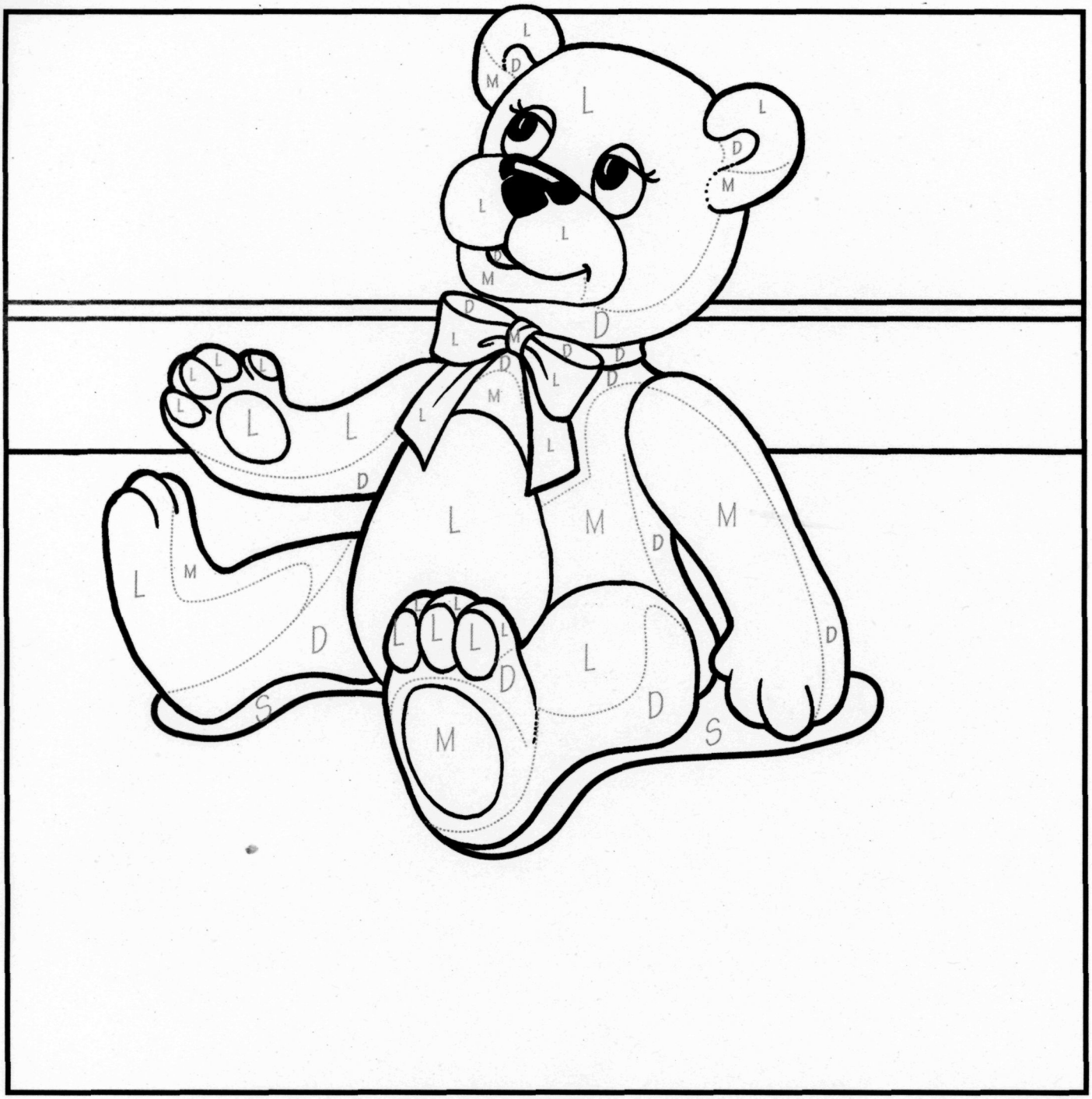

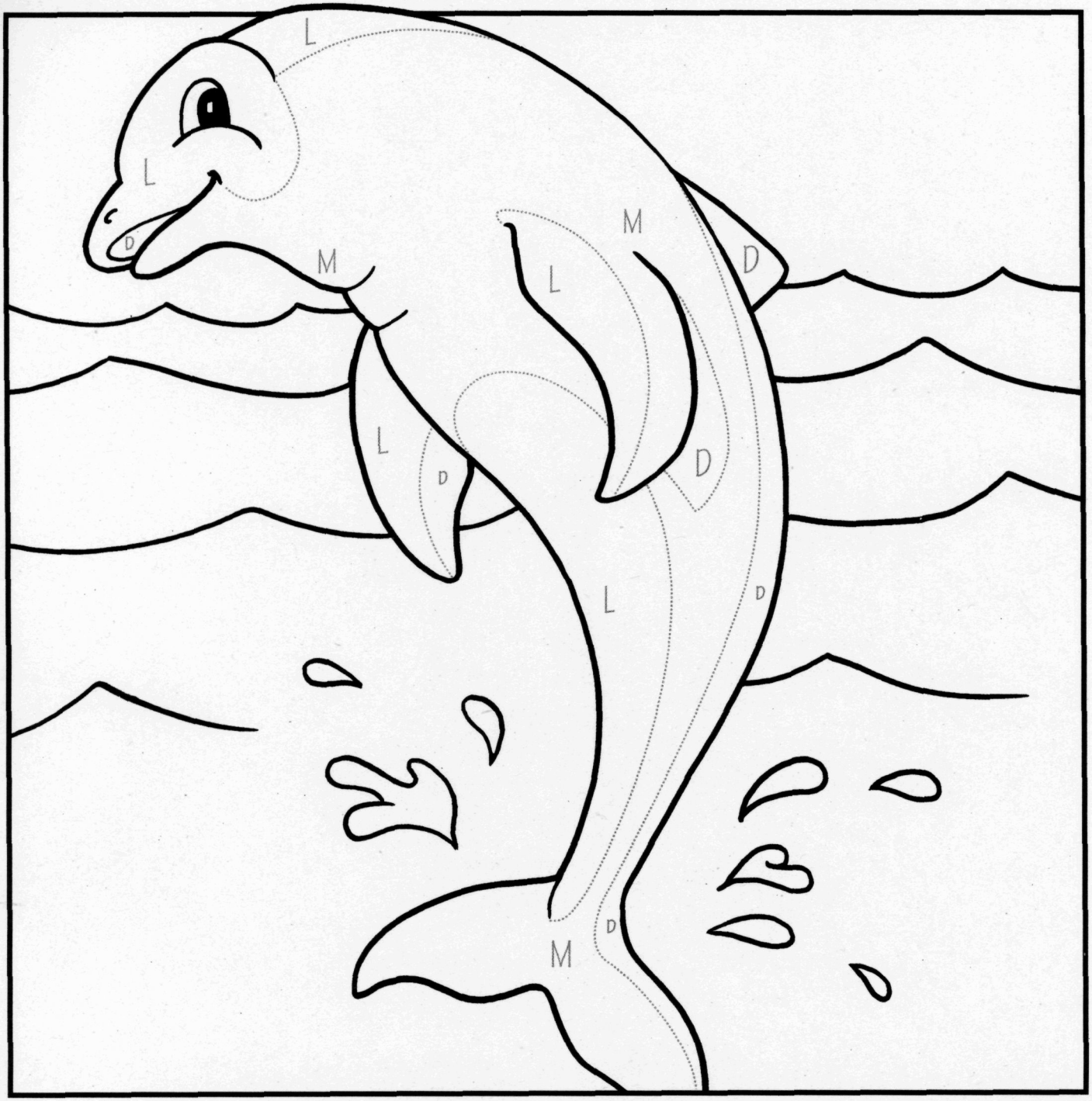
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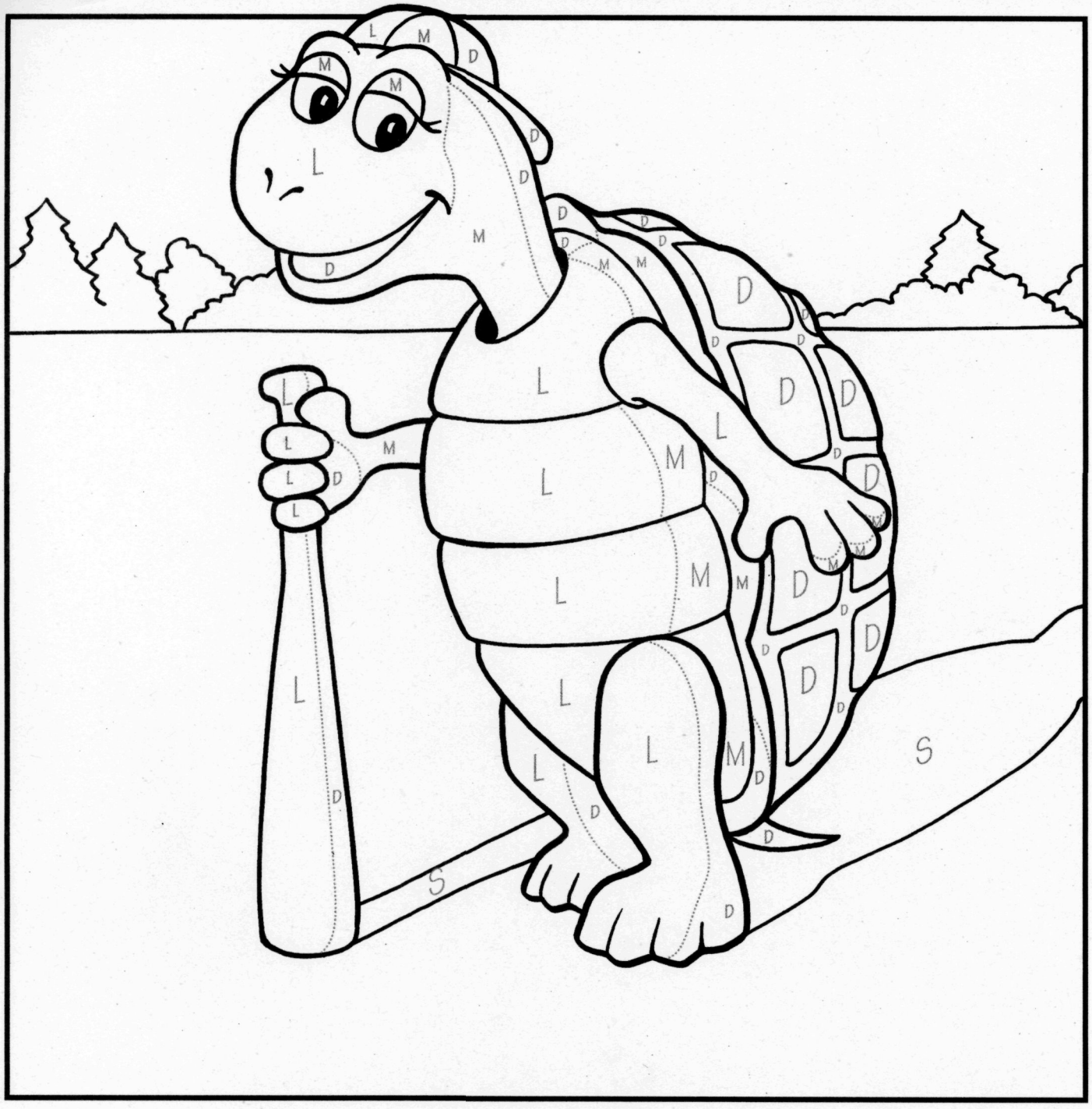

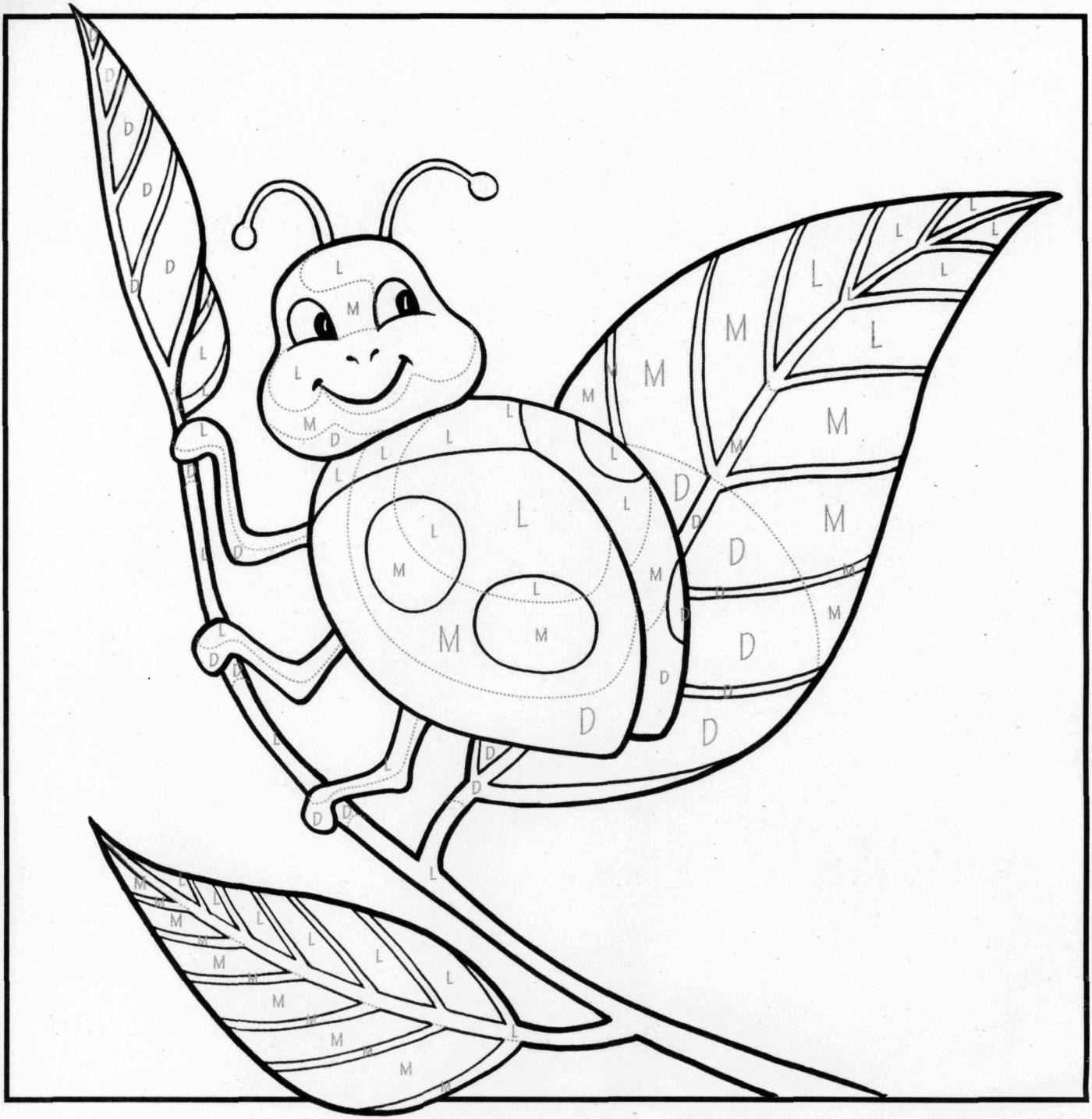

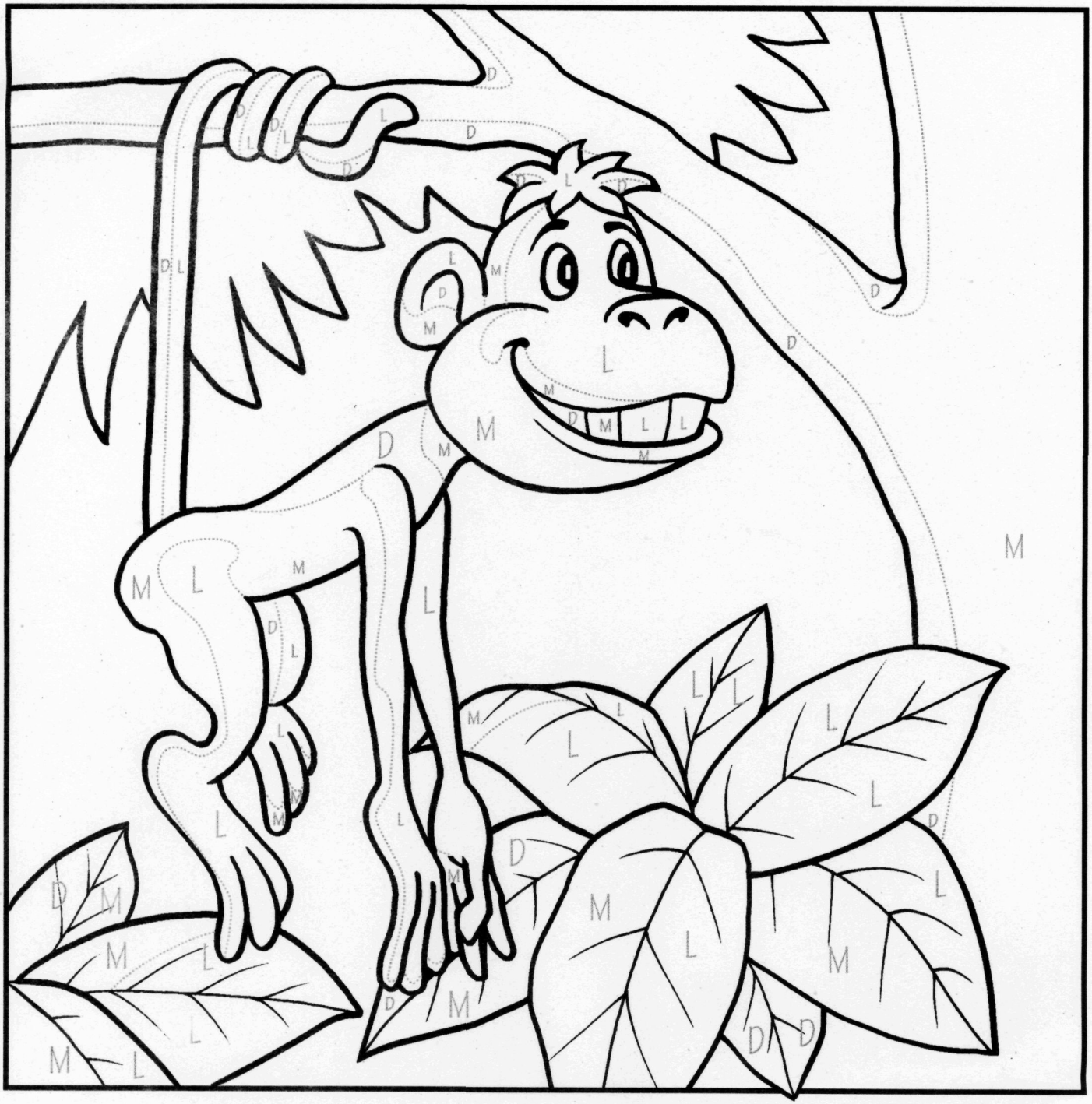

HAPPY
BIRTHDAY